



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18

Scattered showers and thunder storms in isolated areas slowed fieldwork in some portions of the state, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Recent rains have improved soil moisture and helped crop growth and development. Major activities were cutting and baling hay, side dressing corn, planting soybeans, along with post herbicide applications. Insects and weeds are a problem in some corn and soybean fields.

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn **condition** improved and is rated 83 percent good to excellent compared with 83 percent last year at this time. Corn continues to make good growth. Virtually all of the **soybean** acreage is planted except for intended double crop acreage. Soybean **condition** also improved and is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 80 percent last year. By area, the soybean crop is 97 percent emerged in the north, 99 percent emerged in the central and 93 percent emerged in the south.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat **harvest** made good progress in southwestern areas. Ten percent is harvested compared with 9 percent last year at this time and 4 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 77 percent good to excellent compared with 82 percent at this time last year.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition was rated 14 percent excellent, 49 percent good, 27 percent fair, 8 percent poor and 2 percent very poor. Transplanting of **tobacco** is 92 percent complete compared with 79 percent last year and 63 percent for the average. First cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 93 percent complete compared with 99 percent last year, but ahead of the 73 percent for the average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 3.8 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 3 very short, 13 percent short, 62 percent adequate and 22 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 7 percent very short, 30 percent short, 55 percent adequate and 8 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Wheat Harvested	10	1	9	4
Soybeans Emerged	97	91	97	NA
Alfalfa, First Cutting	93	88	99	73
Tobacco Plants Set	92	78	79	63

CROP CONDITION

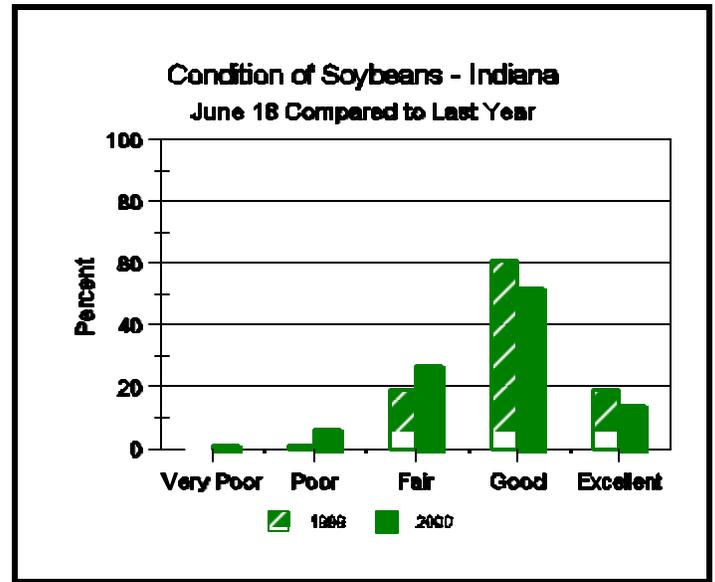
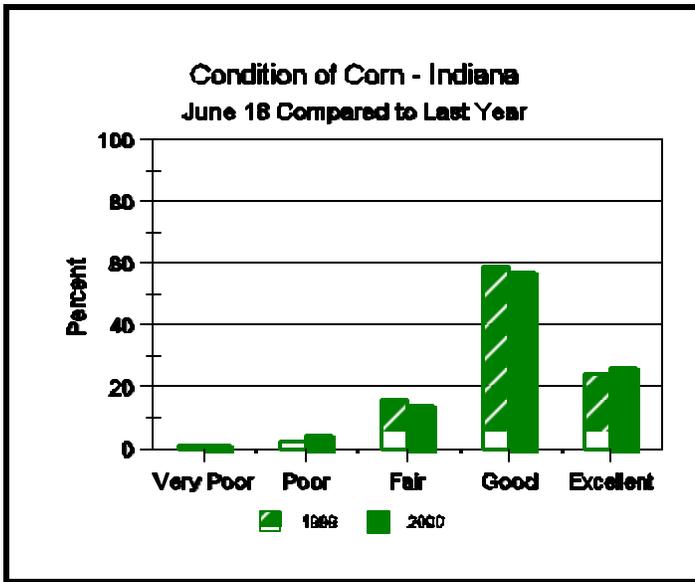
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	Percent				
Corn	0	3	14	57	26
Soybeans	1	6	27	52	14
Winter Wheat 2000	1	4	18	51	26
Pasture	2	8	27	49	14

SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	3	3	3
Short	13	22	22
Adequate	62	69	70
Surplus	22	6	5
Subsoil			
Very Short	7	9	2
Short	30	39	18
Adequate	55	49	76
Surplus	8	3	4

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
 --Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
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Crop Progress



Suspect Rootworm Damage? Inspect For It Now

- High risk fields should be evaluated for rootworm immediately
- Finding just a couple larvae per root mass is considered economic
- Consider the possibility/benefit of a rescue treatment
- Treatment guidelines are given

At the Purdue Diagnostic and Training Center, we have been observing many rootworms feeding on corn roots. Until recent high temperatures, their development was slow. Now it is not difficult to find the creamy-white larvae in the root zone. Also, we have watched progression of feeding by the larvae, first on the primary root system then the nodal roots. Soon the brace roots, as they come in contact with the soil, will be fed on. If nodal and/or brace roots are pruned, plant lodging becomes likely, which leads to significant yield losses. If sampling reveals that rootworms are present in economically damaging

levels and a cultivator or high-boy is still possible to get through the field, a rootworm insecticide should be applied immediately.

Using a shovel to sample, lift out the root mass and surrounding soil (about a 7" cube) and place on a dark surface (black plastic garbage bags work well). Carefully break up the clods and sort through the soil. Look for 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, slender, creamy-white larvae with a brownish-black head and tail. Once the soil has been separated from the root mass, inspect it for root scarring and pruning. You may find the rootworms under the leaf collars that are in close proximity to nodal roots, tear these leaves away to check. Also, you may even observe the rootworms' hind-ends sticking out of roots. Repeat this process with several plants representing different areas of a field. An average of two or more larvae per plant represents a rootworm population that signals the need for a cultivation application.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday June 18, 2000

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2000 thru June 18, 2000				
							4 in	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	83	55	69	+0	3.88	6		13.93	+3.56	41	745	-8
Wanatah	86	55	69	+0	2.80	4	72	11.08	+1.33	34	743	+42
Wheatfield	88	56	71	+2	1.33	4		10.47	+0.82	31	797	+66
Winamac	85	54	71	+2	1.71	5	73	10.53	+0.80	29	801	+14
North Central (2)												
Logansport	83	57	72	+3	2.75	5		9.47	+0.02	36	816	+25
Plymouth	84	55	70	-1	1.99	5		11.38	+1.22	36	720	-103
South_Bend	82	56	70	+2	2.64	5		12.04	+2.55	39	764	+32
Young_America	85	58	73	+4	2.53	6		9.72	+0.27	32	900	+109
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	86	63	74	+5	3.22	6	72	11.59	+1.69	34	852	+38
Fort_Wayne	85	59	73	+3	3.50	6		12.35	+3.37	34	827	+55
West Central (4)												
Crawfordsville	87	59	74	+3	2.20	4	75	9.59	-0.79	30	808	-89
Perrysville	88	55	73	+2	2.03	6	71	10.00	-0.45	32	891	+30
Terre_Haute_Ag	94	59	77	+5	4.69	7	75	13.43	+3.02	32	1054	+118
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	56	73	+3	2.60	5	70	8.98	-0.79	32	882	+84
Central (5)												
Castleton	88	60	75	+3	3.74	6		13.58	+3.56	40	929	+29
Greenfield	87	60	75	+4	5.55	5		15.88	+5.59	38	938	+74
Greensburg	91	63	76	+6	3.75	6		14.08	+3.08	40	970	+107
Indianapolis_AP	88	61	75	+3	3.64	4		12.79	+3.09	32	996	+70
Indianapolis_SE	87	60	75	+3	4.23	5		12.57	+2.55	30	933	+33
Tipton_Ag	87	58	74	+4	1.73	6	72	9.30	-0.46	31	799	+43
East Central (6)												
Farmland	89	60	74	+6	3.20	6	70	13.93	+4.06	37	860	+132
New_Castle	87	58	73	+4	4.39	5		13.40	+2.54	34	734	-14
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	92	64	77	+5	3.16	5	81	10.90	-0.66	37	1091	+135
Evansville	93	66	79	+5	3.28	3		8.26	-2.60	30	1194	+54
Freelandville	90	62	76	+4	2.78	5		10.79	-0.35	28	1051	+72
Shoals	92	65	77	+5	6.47	6		14.65	+2.86	37	992	+55
Vincennes_5NE	90	62	76	+4	4.95	6	75	12.27	+1.25	34	1031	+52
South Central (8)												
Bloomington	91	60	76	+4	3.75	6		12.34	+1.59	31	964	+11
Tell_City	93	68	79	+6	3.42	4		11.41	-0.59	28	1129	+65
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	92	65	79	+7	5.03	4		13.42	+2.60	26	1085	+110

 DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
 GDD = Growing Degree Days.
 Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
 Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
 Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Rootworm Damage (continued)

Insecticides applied after planting must be directed toward the base of plants. It is also important to cultivate the soil near the plants to incorporate the insecticide. Throwing soil up around plants will also promote the establishment of brace roots. A good brace root system will help prevent plant lodging and reduce losses due to rootworm feeding. If a no-till field has an economic population of larvae, placing the insecticide on top of the ground will normally not be effective. The only exceptions might be if the soil insecticide is watered in through irrigation or rainfall (ideally a 1/2" or more). Two liquid soil insecticides, Furadan 4F and Lorsban 4E, are labeled for post-directed applications. Furadan, being more soluble, would better move into the root zone if rainfall is minimal. If one decides to mix the insecticide with a liquid nitrogen source for a carrier, compatibility checks should be made.

If you observe significant rootworm feeding and/or plant lodging in first-year corn, please contact us: (765) 494-4563 or (obe@purdue.edu). Thanks!
--John Obermeyer, Larry Bledsoe, and Rich Edwards, Purdue University, Department of Entomology



Corn rootworm larvae



Rootworms on a finger

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